Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
A. TYHURST, Associate Editor.

TERMS.—"The Globe" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—in advance.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, April 29, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call immediately.

THE NEWS.

We have no very important news by this morning's mail. The fall of New Orleans has caused a glorious feeling throughout the loyal States.

The most intense excitement exists around Norfolk, and the people were in great fear of an attack by General Burnside. Many citizens were leaving Norfolk for a place of refuge.

Further intelligence from General Banks' column, states that another skirmish had taken place with Ashby's Cavalry on Sunday, and that the enemy were repulsed. Our loss was one man killed and three wounded.

It is stated by the contrabands who arrived at Fortress Monroe with the news of the fall of New Orleans, that the new prow of the Merrimac is twelve feet long, and made of wrought iron, steel pointed.

Com. Foote has repeated his request for a temporary leave of absence from the sphere of active duty. He gives as a reason, we regret to add, that his wound still disables him from active duty.

We have no news of the fall of New Orleans, "except the meagre reports given in Virginia newspapers. But it appears that after all the boasted preparations for the defence of the city, not a hand was raised to resist the Federal forces after Forts Jackson and St. Philip were passed. A despatch to a Richmond paper of the 25th of April, says that on the previous day a Federal gun-boat had succeeded in passing the forts. Another despatch, dated Mobile, says that at 4 o'clock on last Thursday, April 24th, the fleet passed the forts. As soon as the news reached New Orleans, there was great consternation. Cotton was set on fire, and so were all the steamboats except such as were needed to carry off ammunition, the specie from the banks and other property. At 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day, the fleet appeared in front of the city, and the telegraph operator just took time to send the news to Mobile, and then shut up his shop. Doubtless New Orleans was occupied by our forces on the same day."

Before Yorktown.

The people of Pennsylvania must not forget that we have fifty thousand soldiers before Yorktown. Fifty thousand men, and all from Pennsylvania, having their relations and their affections in every circle. There is something grand and glorious in this fact and something too that should awaken the energy of every man in the State, that we may be prepared for the issue of that fight. We must prepare our homes for the reception of the wounded—and we must prepare our devotion for any bereavement that is likely to follow the issue of the impending fight at Yorktown. Pennsylvania has more than a national existence and reputation at stake in this contest. She has immortality to achieve. That must be won at Yorktown.

The Rebel Congress.—The Rebel Congress adjourned on Monday last to the second Monday in August. The bill organizing a battalion of sharpshooters was passed on the last day.—The flag and seal report was indefinitely postponed. R. M. T. Hunter was elected President of the Senate pro tem. Resolutions of respect to the memory of John Tyler were adopted unanimously on Saturday. The rebel Senate passed the House bill appropriating $1,500,000 for the construction of a railroad between Galveston and New Orleans.

The late rains swelled the Juniata considerably, and we hear of several breaks in the canal above and below this place, which caused a temporary suspension of the boating business for a few days. All the breaks, or nearly all, have been repaired by this time.

It is said of a certain animal that the more you stir it up the more it stinks. Just so in the case we are now considering. Gen. Spicer had a speech published for two weeks in the Shirleysburg *Herald*, and a correspondent writing to us over the signature of "Peter Pindar," charged the General and Timothy Titcomb with clothing their thoughts in the same language, *verbatim et literatim*, Titcomb having the advantage of the General in one particular, namely—of having his published in book form before the General had thought of anything of the kind. In reply to Peter's article, the General says that he (Peter) has "lately become the back-door editor of the *Globe*." Why, General, you have made a discovery. We were never aware of the fact before. We always considered that we were able to edit our own paper. Perhaps it was only a delusion we have labored under, and you have brought us to realize the *truth*. But for the General's attack on us, through pity, we would have had nothing to say about his speech, but in his *very* lame defence of the plagiarism, he wanders from the truth, and we think he ought to be corrected, hence, this article. We inform the General that *we* have read his speech in Titcomb's chapter on Education. We advise him, the next time he entertains the school teachers of Shirley township, to not have his remarks published, and the people will never know but what his production is original. Another thing, "discretion is the better part of valor," and if you had not written that article in last week's *Herald*, the subject would have been dropped with Peter Pindar's article. The more you stir the animal, the more it will stink, therefore, go and sin no more.

The siege of Yorktown is still progressing, with now and then a slight skirmish to vary the occasion. The rebels are ascertained to have three lines of batteries, with great numbers of cannon. Their troops are probably as numerous as our own. We do not believe that a fight will take place for weeks. If it does, an immense loss of life must ensue. Gen. McClellan is too humane a man not to avoid this, if possible, and he will probably drive the rebels from their position by strategy, the same as at Manassas, or force them to a still more gratifying surrender.

We call the attention of our readers to the letter, in another column, from Rev. John D. Brown. It is a highly entertaining document, and will be read with interest by his numerous friends in this vicinity. He promises to write frequently and give us a history of the customs, manners, &c., of the inhabitants of India where he has taken up his abode as a Missionary.—We hope he may be successful in his good work, and after his mission has ended, return home safely to his friends.

Our young friends, Sergeant Robert Stewart and Harry Miller, both members of Captain Huyett's company, of the 110th, arrived home on Saturday evening, from Winchester. Harry Miller has been down with the typhoid fever for some time, and looks considerably worse for the wear. Sergeant Stewart is hale and hearty, and weighs something less than a ton. Both gentlemen participated in the Winchester fight. Bob tells some rich jokes on the secesh ladies.

Personal.—Colonel M'Crum, of the Altoona *Tribune*, paid us a pop visit on last Thursday, and we are sorry that we could not entertain him better, but we presume he will pardon any breach of courtesy we may have omitted, for we were tugging away at the "devil's tail." The Colonel is a first-rate fellow—as all editors are—and prints (no flattery) a "leetle" the neatest paper on our exchange list.—*Vive la* McCrum.

Death of Gen. Smith.—The Union has lost one of its ablest defenders, and Pennsylvania a noble, upright citizen, ever zealous for the public good. Gen. Charles Ferguson Smith died at Savannah, Tennessee, on Friday last, from an illness contracted at the time of his occupation of that town. The deceased officer was a son of Dr. Saml. B. Smith, of Philadelphia.

Normal School.—Mr. Luther P. Whipple, who has taught the 1st male school of this borough for the last two years, has opened a Normal School in the basement story of the Baptist Church. Mr. Whipple is an excellent scholar, and proposes to qualify young ladies and gentlemen for the responsible duties of school teachers.

Musical.—The gentlemen who so kindly favored us with a serenade one evening last week, will please consider our beaver elevated in the most approved *a la mode*, with a wish that they may call soon again and gladden our hearts with their "concord of sweet sounds."

Education.—Rev. S. H. Reid will deliver a discourse on Education, in the German Reformed Church, of this place, next Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The well known ability of this gentleman to treat on any subject, will not fail to attract a crowded house on this occasion.

The public schools of this borough opened their summer session on Monday morning.

The rebels have been obliged to resort to conscription, and that odious process is now going on in every part of the bogus Confederacy. They claim that by the 1st of May they will have an army of seven hundred thousand men. How will troops obtained in this way stand before our daring, eager volunteers?

Gen. Shields has been appointed by the President, a Major General. He has so far recovered from his wound as to be able to command his forces in person.

Col. John W. Geary, of the 28th Penna. Regiment, was confirmed a Brigadier General on Friday last.

Another Match.—Massey and Richardson had another shooting match on Friday, at the Warm Springs. They shot eleven boards, at five dollars a board, and Richardson won six out of the eleven, thus coming off victorious this time.

A company of sharpshooters, from Minnesota, passed through this place on Saturday, *en route* for the seat of war. They were a fine looking set of men, and appeared eager to get a shot at the rebels.

Foreign Correspondence.

Letter from India.

Lucknow, February 1, 1862.

Friend Lewis:—Here I am sitting in one of the most truly oriental cities in India. It would take days to write to you about everything worthy of notice I have seen since my last communication* was mailed to you, so I shall merely tell you a little with pen and ink, hoping *some day*—many years hence—to interest my friends at home with a few lectures on India. During our stay in Calcutta we visited Doctor Duff's College. In the institution we found about 800 students studying their own language and the English.—Among them are several converts to the Christian faith. They are just finishing a good education and expect to enter the missionary work. I know of no man better qualified for the position he occupies, than the venerable founder and president.

Many of your readers will remember that Doctor Duff visited America some years since, and not only shared the hospitality of our people, but raised the greater part of the money for the erection of his College in Calcutta.—The old gentleman—a warm-hearted Scotchman—took great pleasure in showing us through the different school rooms. The students are, for the most part, generally children of the higher classes, and are quite intelligent looking lads. In the library we saw a round table *nine feet in diameter* made of *one board*. From the top of the building—all buildings here have flat roofs—we looked down on

THE BURNING GHAT

in which the natives burn their dead. The smoke was curling up from the top of the building while the body of some poor—or rich—Hindoo was being turned to ashes. Those of the natives who are too poor to purchase five annas—15 cts.—worth of wood to burn their dead, merely char the mouth with a burning brand, then throw the body into the Ganges, where it becomes a prey to the *hogs*, crocodiles, &c.

TATTOOING.

Nearly the half of the natives have their faces tattooed in the most ridiculous manner. This is done with some kind of paint which being pricked in never comes off. Many also shave their heads, leaving a small tuft of hair sticking up on the crown. At almost all times in the day one may see these *poor, deluded creatures Worshiping the Ganges*. I think a filthier stream never flowed, yet it is nothing uncommon to see the natives filling their mouths with the mud and also rubbing it over their bodies. Indeed, we saw them frequently walking about the city with streaks of this *sacred* mud on their forehead and cheeks; of this, *more anon*.

A VISIT TO THE GODDESS KALEE.

During our peregrinations through the city we found time to visit the temple of the goddess Kalee. The temple is a small affair, so constructed that the front is thrown open during the day, that passers by may see the deity and pay her homage; or, at least, contribute a few *pice* to the old Brahmin priest who *takes care of the deity*.—Kalee stands upon the body of a prostrate victim. On her head is a glittering crown, and over her shoulders is thrown a flashy robe. Her tongue protrudes and is red as if dripping with blood; around her neck, and extending almost to her feet, is a necklace of human heads. She has four arms and hands; in the first she holds a bloody sword; in the second a gory human head; in the third a symbol of peace, and in the fourth an offering. Around her are images of various kinds, and before her lie fruits and flowers—the gifts of her ignorant votaries. As we turned away, the old Brahmin asked us for "Bucks heesh"—a gift—but we felt more like giving him a little *American boot leather*, and the old the abomination a tumble into the fire.

SHOPPING IN THE BAZAAR.

Wishing to make a few purchases, and finding that we would have to pay exorbitant prices at the English stores, we concluded to go to what is called "Old China Bazaar." These Bazaars are small buildings, on either side of very narrow streets. A soon as we entered the Bazaar we were surrounded by shop keepers, offering their wares, &c. Every one would tell us that his goods were the best, and that the other "Baboos," as they call their merchants, would tell lies and cheat us. They never make a practice of telling you the right price of any thing, but when you ask the price, they will name a figure about *twice* the value, then when you refuse to pay so much they will ask you how much you will give. We found cotton and woolen goods about as cheap as in America, but almost every thing else is much more expensive.

TRAVELING UP THE COUNTRY.

On the morning of the 23d we left the great city of Calcutta and turned our faces toward the north-west. We came by railroad about 120 miles to Runegunge. There we took coaches for 370 miles to Alahabad. These coaches are built very low and are drawn by one horse. Two of us rode in one, and our trunks were carried on the top. *Each horse takes the coach* five miles. They are diminutive creatures, and are almost invariably balky at first, but after they get started, they go at a terrible rate. The roads are the finest I ever saw in my life. There is but *one* hill of any importance on the entire road between Calcutta and Lucknow, a distance of over 600 miles, and so smooth that one can sleep quite comfortably while driving at full speed.

While riding along we met caravansaries of camels carrying immense burdens. Asses of a very small size would frequently go trudging by with loads of merchandize, &c. Bullock carts we met by hundreds. These are the means of transportation throughout the entire country. The country through which we passed is beautiful indeed. Fields of grain in *all stages* of advancement, were to be seen on every hand. We saw much most excellent wheat. Some just up, some out in head, and some *quite ripe*. When I speak of *fields* I do not want my readers to get the impression that there are fences here, for such is not the case. The cattle are all in flocks and each flock watched by its respective shepherd, as in the days of Abraham.—Flowers of the richest colors are blooming everywhere in gardens such as Americans seldom see. Even now while I am writing, there are four large vases filled with most magnificent flowers on the tables around me. The government has provided "Bungalous" along the road at which travelers can procure chickens, milk, sugar, &c., but it is only at the largest *that one can procure bread*. We carried bread and a few jars of jelly with us, so that with fresh potatoes, peas, &c., we lived very well during our journey. At Sherghotty I saw the first leper I ever beheld. He was a miserable looking object. His hands and feet were nearly eaten off, and he went on his hands—or rather on blocks of wood fastened to his stumps—and on his knees. Acting according to the Bible custom he did not come near us, but from a distance, asked alms, which we threw him with a willing heart.—Of beggars in India there is no end. But of all these things I purpose speaking in a course of letters, on "Manners and Customs in India." At the city of *Benares we stopped a few hours to* rest. This city has a world-wide renown for the manufacture of wooden toys, of every possible description.—This, by the way, is the custom in India. Each city is devoted to the manufacturing of a particular article: thus, Benares makes toys, Cawnpore saddles and harness, Moradabad carpets—all *cotton*—Bareilly *furniture*, &c. As we passed along the narrow streets we observed recesses in the front of almost every house, filled with images of various shapes and sizes—the household gods of the poor beings whose hearts and minds are still beneath the death shades of idolatry. To the honor of the English government we found a large and well endowed college in the city, in which a great many young men are receiving a fine education.—At Alahabad, another large city, on our course we made no stay, as we were anxious to get on to this place where we expected to meet some of our missionary brethren and their families. Rev. Walsh, the author of "The Martyred Missionaries" resides here. We had met with him in Calcutta, but could not accept his invitation to stop and visit the mission in that place. He was Providentially on a visit to America at the time of the Sepoy Mutiny, and thus escaped the fate of his co-laborers here. At Cawnpore we saw the well into which the unfortunate victims of heathen cruelty were thrown headlong during the mutiny. In the evening at 5 P. M. we left Cawnpore and reached this place at daybreak the next morning. To attempt a description of this city would be folly on my part. I may, however, say it is the grand old ruins of former magnificence. *Ten thousand houses* were utterly demolished during the mutiny; and it is said *one hundred thousand* are still standing. The iron bridge over the Goonteriver—a branch of the Ganges—built by one of the former kings, is an imposing structure. Of course the object of most interest to the traveler is "The Residency" in which a few English soldiers and citizens so nobly defended themselves during the long seige, before they were reinforced by the forces under the illustrious General Havelock. I cannot describe my feelings while passing here and there through the shattered buildings. I passed through the gateway in which Neil was shot, and stood beside his grave in the Residency Cemetery. I saw the room in which Sir Henry Lawrence was mortally wounded by the bursting of a shell from the enemy. A tomb is erected to his memory and the following inscription, by his own request, is placed upon it:—

"HERE LIES
HENRY LAWRENCE,
WHO TRIED TO DO HIS DUTY."

The buildings are so completely riddled with shot that scarcely a spot, a yard square, can be found that has not the mark of a ball. The old Residency stands to-day as a monument of the awful effects of war. I became acquainted with two or three persons, who were in it during the seige. For many days they had nothing to live upon but a little water and a coarse kind of grain, used for horse-feed; and to add horror to their position, they were almost out of ammunition. The palaces of the former kings of Oudo are still grand, but are crumbling slowly away.

At Lucknow we met three of our missionaries, who, with their families, have been in India for some years.—One of them—Rev. Ralph Pierce—was once a teacher in Cassville Seminary, and inquired, particularly, after some of his pupils, Messrs. Corbin and Speer, of your town, and others in the county. I was glad to be able to give a favorable report of some of them. Hope they may prove themselves worthy of the remembrance of so excellent a man as Mr. Pierce. My letter is already lengthy, so I must stop. Your old correspondent and friend,

J. D. Brown.

P. S.—

City of Moradabad,
March 1, 1862.

This letter was not closed in time for the mail one month ago, and, unfortunately, my time has been so much taken up, that I have not mailed it up to this time.

We arrived at this city on Saturday, Feb. 15th, after traveling by land and sea nearly 20,000 miles, during *more than six months*. Here we expect to make our home for some time, to commence our labors in a heathen land.

Strange as it may seem, the *Globe—a dear old friend*—was here almost as soon as we. May it never *cease its visits*. Farewell. J. D. B.

*We are sorry to say that we never received the communication alluded to.—Ens.

Short Paragraphs.

☞ Gen. Siegel has been very sick with typhoid fever.

☞ There are now no armed rebel soldiers in Missouri.

☞ The Charleston Mercury says "it must rain blood before the South will yield." That would no doubt be a rain of terror.

☞ A rebel account of the battle of Pittsburg says that many of the captured Union banners bore the inscription "to Corinth or hell!"

☞ An army of 600,000 men carry on their shoulders 15,000 tons, and eat 600 tons of provisions, and drink 1,200 hogsheads of water per day.

☞ Great Britain is largely increasing the production of flax as well as of cotton. "King Cotten," by the time he quits fighting, will find but few subjects.

☞ A New Orleans paper of March 29th states that a company of 103 young girls, armed and equipped for the war, was to embark the next day from that place.

☞ The Confederate papers are longing for "Yellow Jack" as an ally to rebellion against the Federal troops. Does the Confederacy intend to send commissioners to negotiate?

☞ The number of graves found in the vicinity of Manassas, is said to exceed three thousand. The Rebels, from estimates made, lost by disease at that encampment over five thousand men.

☞ A story has been started that the Prince of Wales has contracted a secret marriage with a beautiful Irish girl whom he met and fell in love with while at the military camp on the Curragh of Kildare.

☞ Joseph P. Woodbury, of Boston, a somewhat noted inventor, has devised a bomb-proof vessel, armed with guns to fire effectively under water, with which he proposes to sink such vessels as the Merrimac.

☞ The rebel prisoners at Columbus, Indianapolis, Chicago and St. Louis, are said to have gained ten pounds apiece upon an average since their capture. It would seem as though we had taken them to fatten.

☞ Gen. Hunter states that in the fall of Fort Pulaski we captured 47 guns, 700 shot and shell, 10,000 lbs. powder, 360 prisoners, with small arms and provisions, with loss of one man killed and not one wounded.

☞ Dr. Reilly, who was wounded at Pittsburg, by a Minnie ball, says the sensation was similar to that of a smart blow. There is nothing of a piercing, cutting or a tearing pain, the swift *missiles taking the nerves entirely by* surprise, and deadening the adjacent parts before sensation can begin.

☞ The Louisville Journal says as "the steamboat Fitzburg came up the river with prisoners last Saturday, on nearing West Point, all the prisoners cried "Hurrah for the Union," except one, who shouted "Hurrah for Hell." There seems to be but two parties now—one for hell and the other for the Union."

☞ Alexander Hamilton once said to an intimate friend: "Men give me some credit for genius. All the genius I have lies just in this: when I have a subject in hand I study it profoundly. Day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings. My mind becomes pervaded with it. The effort which I made the people are pleased to call the fruit of genius. It is the *fruit of labor and thought*."

A Historical Event—Visit of the President to a French War Vessel.

The President's visit to the French frigate Gassendi, on Saturday last, was an event of historical importance. It was the first time a President ever went on board a foreign vessel-of-war, and the first French vessel-of-war that ever came to Washington.

The President was received with all the honors paid a crowned head, being the same as are usually shown the Emperor of France.—The yards were manned, the ship was dressed with flags, the American national ensign floated at the main and the French flag at the fore mizzen and peak. The national salute was fired on the President's arrival and again on his departure.

Admiral Reynaud received him at the foot of the ladder, and the seamen shouted "Vive le President!" on his arriving and leaving. Captain Gautier entertained him hospitably in his cabin, and presented the officers of the ship. The President was attended at the landing by a full guard of marines and the band, who played the National airs, Captain Dahlgreen and the other officers of the yard receiving him in a body.

The President was accompanied on board by the Secretary of State, and Captain Dahlgreen. The French minister was aboard to receive him, and present his countrymen.—The reception was a gratifying one to the President, and the affair passed off to their mutual satisfaction, and was deemed a happy augury for the future amicable relations of the two countries.

The Navy Department is desirous of learning the address of Mr. Birney, the inventor of the *combustible shell*.

Thousands of persons have read with astonishment the accounts that historians give of the conduct of a large number of women in Paris during the reign of terror throughout France. The women are said to have been fiercer and more bloodthirsty than even the fiercest and most bloodthirsty of the men.—The she-devils had more of the spirit of hell than the he-devils. They were loudest in their clamors for "blood!" "blood!" "blood!" and every morning they thronged around the guillotine, some of them taking their knitting or their sewing with them and sitting all day to behold the heads of the victims rolling into the executioner's basket.

Many of our people have supposed that the accounts given of these things must surely be fictions or exaggerations. They have felt themselves unable to conceive that woman's nature could become a thing so utterly revolting. But, if they will look and listen in this region at the present time, they will find that they have no further reason for incredulity or skepticism. The bitter and ferocious spirit of thousands of rebel women in Kentucky, Tennessee, and other States, is scarcely, if at all, surpassed by that of the female monsters that shrieked and howled for victims in the French revolution.—*Louisville Journal*.

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

WAR NEWS.

From General Halleck's Division.

Heavy Cannonading Heard in the Direction of Pittsburg.—A Battle Supposed to be in Progress at Corinth.—The Union Gunboats at Huntsville, Alabama.

[*Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.*]

Chicago, April 25.—Cairo passengers, by the Belle of Memphis, say that at Savannah they heard heavy firing in the direction of Pittsburg. The cannonading was brisk, and gradually grew louder, being heard for miles this side of Savannah. It is the belief that a general engagement was brought on, which is strengthened by the fact that on Wednesday significant preparations were made by Gen. Halleck for an attack.

Our gunboats on the Tennessee had effected a passage over the muscle shoals, and penetrated as far as Huntsville, Alabama, where they captured a quantity of rebel commissary stores.

From the Tennessee River.

Steamers Fired into by Guerillas.—The Lower Mississippi Fearfully Overflowed.—Great Loss of Property.

Cairo, April 25.—The steamers Belle of Memphis, and Choctow, from Pittsburg Landing on Thursday morning, arrived last night. They were fired into thirty-five miles below Pittsburg by a band of guerrillas, from behind dwellings on the left bank of the Tennessee river. The Choctaw received seven shots, and her mate was killed. The Belle of Memphis received twelve shots, mortally wounding one negro boy on board.

The roads at Pittsburg are improving.

Skirmishing of pickets continue. The river there is still rising.

The lower Mississippi is fearfully overflowed, causing the greatest loss of property ever known.

Rebel Account of the Bombardment of Fort Jackson.

Fortress Monroe, April 25, 1862.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of this morning, has telegrams from New Orleans, dated the 23d inst., from which the following information is obtained:

There was a heavy and continued bombardment of Fort Jackson, which was still progressing.

The rebels in the fort represent themselves still cheerful, with an abiding faith in their ultimate success.

They state that they are making repairs as best they can. Their barbette guns were still in working order, though most of them had been disabled at times.

They assert that we had fired 25,000 13-inch shells, of which one thousand had fallen in the fort. They think our ammunition must soon be exhausted, but assert that they can stand it as long as we can.

The Rebel Congress has adjourned.

John Tucker,
Assistant Secretary of War.

FROM YORKTOWN.

The Enemy's Works Shelled by One of the Gunboats.—Firing Along the Entire Line.

Before Yorktown, April [illegible] the principal event of yesterday worth mentioning was the shelling of Yorktown by one of the gunboats. She moved up to the mouth of Wormly's creek during the morning, opening a well directed fire on their works, which was promptly answered by the rebels. The boat then fell back a distance of three miles from Yorktown, when she again opened, the shells exploding each time within the enemy's works, but obtained no response.

A few shots were fired during the day along the whole line to keep the rebels from strengthening their works. No one injured. It is raining this morning but the indications are that it will soon clear up.

The object of the flag of truce that went to the enemy's lines on Tuesday, by order of Gen. McClellan, was for the purpose of exchanging four rebel prisoners for a similar number of our wounded in their hands in order that they might be better cared for. The answer showed that they were disposed to comply with the General's request, but the wounded had been sent to Richmond.

Nineteen Rebel Vessels Taken in the Rappahannock.

Washington, April 25.—The gunboat Yankee has arrived from the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, Va., and reports that one day this week the Anacostia, while passing Lowry's Point, on the Rappahannock, was fired upon by a small body of rebel infantry. She threw a few shells, thus rapidly dispersing them.

The flotilla is still actively engaged seizing rebel craft. In all, *nineteen* rebel vessels have been captured.

FROM PORT royal.

Fort Jackson in Possession of Our Troops.—The Union Pickets Within Four Miles of Savannah.—Large Arrival of Cotton.

New York, April 27.—The *Mercury* states, on the authority of the officers of the steamer Boston, that Fort Jackson, six miles below Savannah, is in possession of our troops, and that our pickets are within four miles of Savannah.

The steamer Atlantic from Port Royal with dates to the 24th inst., brings eighty-five prisoners from Pulaski and 1957 bags of unginned and 36 bags of ginned cotton. She brings no news.

Official Despatch from Gen. Wool.

Headquarters of the Virginia
Department, April 26.

To the Hon. Edward M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Assistant Surgeon Warren, unconditionally released with 17 prisoners and four attendants, arrived here this evening from Norfolk.

They were the wounded left on the field in the affair of the South Mills. The troops of the United States consisted as reported, of 3,000 men, under the command of Brigadier General Reno.

The Surgeon says the rebels reported that they had only a Georgia Regiment and three pieces of artillery.

The Norfolk *Day Book* reports a heavy bombardment of Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi river.

Major General Lovel is represented as saying that it was terrific. It was still continued at the latest advices.

(Signed) John E. Wool, Maj. Gen.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

FROM FORTRESS MONROE,

DISPATCH FROM GEN. WOOL.

CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Great Excitement in the City.—Martial Law Put in Full Operation.—Destruction of Cotton and Steamboats.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, *Secretary of War*:

Fortress Monroe, April 27.—A fugitive black just arrived from Portsmouth, brings the Petersburg *Express* of yesterday, which contains the following dispatch:

Mobile, April 25.—The enemy passed Fort Jackson at four o'clock yesterday morning. When the news reached New Orleans the excitement was boundless, martial law was put in full force and business was completely suspended. All the cotton and steamboats, except such as were necessary to transport corn, ammunition &c., were destroyed.

At one o'clock to-day the operators bade us good bye, saying the enemy had appeared before the city. This is the last we know regarding the fall. Will send particulars as soon as they can be had.

The negro bringing the above reports that the rebels have two ironclad steamers nearly completed, and that it is believed that the Merrimac will be out to-morrow.

[Signed] JOHN E. WOOL.

Headquarters Department
of the Rappahannock,
April 27, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

I have just returned from the camp opposite Fredericksburg. I was told the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 26th, had been received in town, announcing as follows:

"New Orleans taken—Great destruction of Property, Cotton and Steamboats—Enough saved to take away Ammunition—Great Consternation of Inhabitants."

IRVIN M'DOWELL, Maj. Gen.

[In addition to the above, we might state that his excellency Gov. Curtin, last night received a dispatch from the Secretary of War, announcing the capture of New Orleans.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*]

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND

The Enemy Still Retreating.—Deserters from their Ranks Coming into our Army—Reconnoissance towards Staunton.—The Pursuit of Jackson.—800 Rebel Deserters.

Camp near Sparta, April 25, via Washington, April 26.—Several deserters and refugees corroborate the previous reports that Jackson, after flying from our advance column on Friday last, pushed forward to a point one mile north of Harrisonburg, where a turnpike branches to the left, passing Magargheystown, the south fork of the Shenandoah, the Blue Ridge, and running thence to Gordonville.

Jackson's wagon train had been pushed towards Staunton, but hearing that the town was in the possession of the Union troops, he remanded it to Harrisonburg.

At an early hour on Saturday morning, Jackson, with his whole force and train, took the Gordonsville pike, and at the latest accounts had reached Magargheystown.

On Saturday night a squadron of the First Vermont Cavalry, while scouting the Luray road, beyond the Massanutten mountain, fell in with a body of the enemy's cavalry. A skirmish ensued, resulting in the capture of seven of the enemy and eleven of their horses. None of our men were hurt, but a lieutenant had his horse shot under him.

The inhabitants of this lovely and fertile valley, although they gave an almost unanimous vote for Secession, now sincerely regret it, and appear well pleased in the belief that the war in Virginia is nearly at an end. Fresh meats and breadstuffs abound in this section, and the owners are not disposed to conceal or spirit them away beyond our reach.

Jackson's retreat from this valley has had a beneficial effect upon the volunteers and drafted men from Rockingham and the surrounding counties. Large numbers of them are daily coming into our lines and delivering themselves up. It is stated that hundreds of them are now in the Massanutten mountains, hiding from Ashby's scouts, and only waiting an opportunity to escape and claim protection from Gen. Banks. One who came in yesterday reported that he found a cave a few miles hence, where there were concealed sixteen refugees and deserters, who will probably come into camp to-day.

A portion of Ashby's cavalry are scouting both sides of the mountain near Harrison, watching our movements and endeavoring to catch deserters. The main body, however, are believed to have gone with Jackson, wherever he may be.

The refugees and deserters are turned over to Lieut. Col. Batchelor, provost marshal, and are examined by Colonel Clark, of General Banks' staff.

It is a fact worthy of notice that the Confederate hospitals are models of comfort, convenience, and cleanliness. At Mount Jackson, three large two-story *frame buildings* have been recently constructed on the most approved plan, being lathed and plastered, and divided into appropriate wards. The ceilings are high and the ventilation perfect. They are capable of accommodating six hundred patients, and will be occupied by our sick.

The wagons are actively collecting *forage and other supplies*, which are more abundant here than they were in

A NEW STOCK

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

JUST RECEIVED

BY GEORGE SCHLEFFER,

MARKET SQUARE, HUNTINGDON, PA.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

are requested to call and examine his stock. All kinds Boots and Shoes manufactured to order.

April 3, 1862-tf.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY.

A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

This Institution is pleasantly located in the village of Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, on the mail route from Mt. Union to Chambersburg, distant 17 miles from Mt. Union on the Pennsylvania Railroad, with which it is connected by a daily line of stages. It is situated in a section of country proverbial for its healthfulness and for its beautiful and varied mountain scenery, having all the advantages of retirement and quiet so desirable in an institution of the kind, with few or no allurements to engage the mind of the student. The Institution has, heretofore, well sustained its character as being one of the most thorough and practical in the land. To those desiring it, thorough instruction will be given in Books & Single Entry Book-keeping, Mercantile Calculations, Penmanship, &c. Students can pursue this branch of study, either in connection with other studies, or devote their whole time to it alone. No Term books are used, but manuscripts alone are made use of, thus familiarizing the student with every day transactions and preparing him, at once, to enter the counting-room. Diplomas will be awarded to those satisfactorily completing a full course.

BUILDINGS.

The Institution embraces three buildings. That occupied by the young ladies, is entirely separated from the one the young gentlemen occupy.

TERMS.

For Board, Tuition and Room Rent.....$35,00

The usual extra charges are made for Music, Painting, Drawing, Book-keeping, &c. Session opens the first Wednesday in May.—For further particulars, address

W. M. WILLIAMSON, Principal.

Shade Gap, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

J. E. GREENE,

DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 26, 1862.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will see this without injurious effects. One can containing the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cake. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,

Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 21, 1862-1y.

NEW MARBLE YARD,

ON MIFFLIN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

JAMES M. GREEN respectfully informs the public that he has fully prepared himself to furnish to the best style of workmanship, all kinds of **TOMB STONES**, at prices cheaper than they can be had in the country. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Huntingdon, Jan. 25, 1862.

The Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia.

INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital and assets, $1,254,719 81.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT STREET.

THE undersigned, Agent for the above well known and reliable company, will make insurance against loss or damage by fire for periods from one month to perpetual, on property in town or country.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

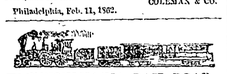
Huntingdon Feb. 24, 1862-6m.

UNION VARIETY CASES.

COLEMAN & CO.'S Variety Envelopes are superceded by their new and beautiful UNION VARIETY CASES, much superior and much to be preferred. They are certainly cheap and very desirable. We wish our friends to call at LEWIS' Book and Stationery Store, and see them—no fee to buy.

COLEMAN & CO.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1862.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD.				EASTWARD.		
MAIL.	FAST LINE.	ACCOMMODATION.	STATIONS.	ACCOMMODATION.	FAST LINE.	MAIL.
		A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
12 35	7 01		Newton Hamilton,			2 08
1 00	7 08	9 25	Mt. Union,	11 30		2 03
1 17	7 21		Mill Creek,			1 46
1 34	7 38	9 51	Huntingdon,	11 03	9 10	1 30
1 51	7 48	10 05	Petersburg,	11 05	9 02	1 16
2 00			Barree,			1 08
2 07	8 03	10 20	Spruce Creek,	10 55		1 01
2 20			Birmingham,			12 46
2 24	8 25	10 45	Tyrone,	10 30	8 26	12 38
2 46			Tipton,	10 10		12 18
2 57		11 00	Fostoria,			12 03
3 10	8 55	11 20	Bell's Mills,	9 50		11 50
3 30	9 20	11 40	Altoona,	9 35	7 55	11 35
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	P.M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Monday, Dec. 24, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS,

Leave Huntingdon at 7.30 A. M. & 4.10 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.50 A. M. & 6.10 P. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 10.15 A. M.

DOWN TRAINS,

Leave Hopewell at 10.35 A. M.
" Saxton " 11.10 A. M. & 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 1.10 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.

Dec. 3, 1861. J. J. LAWRENCE, Supt.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE—

[Estate of Frederick Schneider, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Frederick Schneider, late of Henderson township, *dec'd*, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to me.

ELIZABETH SCHNEIDER,

April 1, 1862-6t. Executrix.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

"THE UNION,"

Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms, $1.50 per day. ☜

Sept. 10, 1861-1y.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

J. KNOX,

BOX 155, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SELECT LISTS OF STRAWBERRIES.

For $5 we will furnish 100 plants each of the following kinds: Triomphe de Gand, Trollope's Victoria, Dunn's New Pine, Jenny Lind and Wilson Albany.

For $10 we will furnish 100 plants each of the following choice kinds: Triomphe de Gand, Trollope's Victoria, Vicomtesse Hericart de Thury, Filmore, Dunn's Pine Apple, Dunn's New Pine, Jenny Lind, Cutter's Seedling, McAvoy's Superior and Wilson's Albany.

TRIOMPHE DE GAND.

For description of this superb and unrivaled Strawberry, see our circular. We will furnish this variety and the Wilson's Albany, the two leading kinds, at the following rates:

TRIOMPHE DE GAND.

50 cents per dozen; $2 per 100; 3,000 for $25; 10,000 for $75; 20,000 for $100. For the $100 lot, five per cent. will be charged for boxes and packing.

WILSON'S ALBANY.

25 cents per dozen; $1 per 100; 3,000 for $10. Larger quantities at same rate.

For $100 we will furnish 10,000 Triomphe de Gand and 10,000 Wilson's Albany. Five per cent. will also be charged for this lot, for boxes and packing.

PLANTS BY MAIL.

We will send to any post office address in the country, well, and carefully put up so as to carry safely, one hundred good plants of any variety found in our catalogue at the prices there annexed. For instance, 100 Wilson's Albany for $1; 100 Trollope's Victoria $1,50; 100 Triomphe de Gand $2, &c.

☞ No orders filled for plants by mail for less than one dollar's worth, of any one kind, and when less than 100 are ordered, *it must be at the dozen price.*

RASPBERRIES.

Brinckles Orange and Franconia, $1 per dozen, $5 per 100, $20 per 1000. Fastolff, River's Large Fruited Monthly, Knevett's Giant, Hudson River Antwerp, Red Antwerp, Yellow Antwerp, Allen's Hardy, 75 cents per dozen, $3 per 100, $25 per 1000. Improved American Black Cap, 50 cents per dozen, $5 per 100, $25 per 1000.

SELECT LISTS OF RASPBERRIES.

For $10 we will furnish 100 Brinckles's Orange, the finest flavored Raspberry, as well as one of the largest, most beautiful, and productive: 100 Franconia, a large red berry, of good flavor, attractive and enormously productive; 100 Improved American Black Cap, much larger, more juicy, better flavored, with fewer seed, and every way superior to the common Black Cap. The plant is entirely hardy and very productive, and the fruit is much sought after in the market.

The above kinds include the three colors, red, orange and black, and form a pleasant variety in flavor. We regard them as the best for amateurs, and the most profitable for market culture.

BLACKBERRIES.

New Rochelle, $1 per dozen, $5 per 100, $25 per 1 000, 1000 per 5,000; Newman's Thornless, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100, $20 per 1,000; Dorchester, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100, $20 per 1,000. We will send 100 each of the above three kinds for $10. Each package of Strawberry and Blackberry plants will contain printed instructions for cultivation.

For prices of Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., see our circular, which will be sent to all applicants enclosing stamps.

We have opened at No. 29 Fifth St.,

SEED STORE AND HORTICULTURAL DEPOT.

Where all articles belonging to such an establishment can be had, of the best quality. [June 25, 1862.]

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE, AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS. West, leaves New York at 6 A. M. and Philadelphia at 12.45 noon, only 6¼ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.20 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A. M., arriving at New York at 8.00 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.35 P. M., arriving at New York at 8.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Mauch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg; to the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the 8.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, safety, speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1861.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.20 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (no smoking car), $2.75.

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.20

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catasauqua, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.50 noon and 4.45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

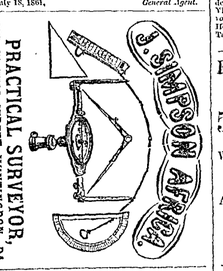
Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with an train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,

July 18, 1861, *General Agent.*



H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!

OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Academy.

SIMON COHN has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine his Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

August 29, 1861.

UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 360 pages, bodygantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS,

For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier, the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service; containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier; with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the Officers, &c., &c., being a 32-page book on information so authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

AL 0,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1 50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1862.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added Items of Rates, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., &c., &c., with a set of useful Tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. P. BRAWN, H. HUNTSMAN, and Mr. JOHN BRAWN has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will be kept on hand and for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possess the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

MUSIC

THE CYTHARA.—The Presbyterian Psalmodist.—The Shawm.—The Jubilee.—Hunter's and Worrell's enlarged and improved Instructors.—Webb's New and Improved Method for the Guitar.—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructor.—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors.—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor.—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer.—do. Thoroughbass Primer.—Howe's Thoroughbass Key.—The Chorus Glee Book.—Tans'a Harp, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW, AND FANCY

BEST QUALITY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS, &C., and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tablet and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. Judges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1856.

NEW NATIONAL LOAN.

Seven and Three-Tenths Per Cent.

TREASURY NOTES,

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY AT THE OFFICE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Subscription Book to the NEW NATIONAL LOAN of Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, will remain open at my office,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

until further notice, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Mondays till 9 P. M.

These notes will be of the denomination of FIFTY DOLLARS, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and are all dated 15th of August, 1861, payable in gold, in three years, or convertible into a twenty years' six per cent. loan, at the option of the holder. Each Treasury Note has interest coupons attached, which can be cut off and collected in gold at the Mint every six months, and at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Payments of subscriptions may be made in Gold or Checks, or Notes of any of the Philadelphia Banks.

Parties at a distance can remit by their friends, through the mail, or by express, or through Banks, and the Treasury Notes will be immediately delivered, or sent to each subscriber as they may severally direct.

Parties remitting must add the interest from 15th of August, the date of all the notes, to the day the remittance reaches Philadelphia, at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Apply to or address

JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

Care of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers,

No. 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 7, 1861.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town to FISHER & SON.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '61.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Glassware, Confectionery, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

W. M. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

References—E. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Lesley, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. L. ROMAN.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES.

For sale by all at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House, April 25, 1860.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.

Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!

If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.

A superb article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *wedding* and correspondence, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

ENVELOPES—

By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

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HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $3,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, goto D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUN SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—Just received at the hardware store of J. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

DRY GOODS, of the very best, at MILLER'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT. Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Proprietor.*

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White and Colored Card Paper,

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BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at

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A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharp's, Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the diamond, Huntingdon.

Sept 9, 1857.

ANCIENT JERUSALEM,

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL

ISOMETRICAL PICTURE

OF

JERUSALEM

And the Sacred Places Surrounding the

HOLY CITY,

AS THEY APPEARED IN ANCIENT TIMES.

The above work is commended to the favorable notice of clergymen, and those having charge of Sunday-schools, Bible classes, and public institutions.

It is about 9 feet long and 6 feet wide, colored and varnished, and mounted on canvas with rollers.

It has been constructed from the most reliable and authentic sources, and will be found an invaluable aid to *those engaged in lecturing on the Holy Land, or in imparting instruction to school classes on the subject to* which it refers.

It aims to give an exact idea of the city as it appeared in ancient times. It is taken as a "bird's eye" or "balloon" view, the beholder being, in imagination, placed at a considerable elevation, so as to take a comprehensive view of the city and the whole country for some distance around.

The view is accompanied with an Outline Key, in which the different localities are numbered, and a Descriptive Manual containing all the information necessary to enable one to use the view to advantage in teaching or lecturing.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES.

This is a Weekly Religious Paper, published at the very low price of ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. It is designed for Sunday-School Teachers, and all who are engaged or interested in the religious training of the young. It is also an excellent Family Paper.

A portion of the *Sunday-School Times* is occupied with Narratives and other matter particularly interesting to *young persons.* Teachers will find in it much that they will like to read to their classes—interesting matter prepared for their hands, and such as they cannot find elsewhere. For the same reasons, members of Bible-classes, and the elder scholars generally, will be greatly benefitted by the perusal of this paper.

The *Sunday-School Times* has every week a report of the choicest matter, selected from the Town Prayer Meetings, which are so interesting to all classes of Christians.

Besides a large amount of general religious intelligence, the *Sunday-School Times* contains all the most recent Sunday-school news. It reports all the important Conventions of Sunday-school teachers. It describes the plans which most interest and perplex teachers and parents, respecting the various methods of Religious Training for the young, the means of enlisting the attention and affections of children and especially of securing their conversion and bringing them to Christ. The subject of Mission Schools for cities, and of Sunday-school missionary work for the interior, is thoroughly canvassed. Indeed, there is hardly a topic of practical importance to any who are interested in the subject of religious education, which is not here brought under consideration from week to week.

The conductors of this paper endeavor to a number that the great object of *religious education is to lead to Christ.* They aim accordingly, to put into every number of the paper something which shall have for its direct object the conversion of souls.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The proprietors of the *Sunday-School Times* have secured the exclusive right of sale of the splendid work mentioned above the MAP OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM, offer it as a special premium to those superintendents, teachers, or others who will assist in getting new subscribers to the paper.

We offer this superb premium to any one who will send us the names of 12 new subscribers and $12 in cash.

CAUTION.

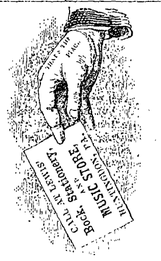
☞ In every case, before beginning to canvass, be sure to write to us and obtain the necessary documents and instructions. These will help you greatly in prosecuting the work, and will save you many mistakes. Enclose 3 cents to pay postage. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TIMES,

148 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Specimens of the *Sunday-School Times*, and a copy of the Map of *Ancient Jerusalem*, may be seen at the Book-store of WM. LEWIS, Huntingdon.

April 10, 1861-tf.



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where all who want to

SAVE MONEY,

go to make their purchases.

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WILL TELL YOU OF the causes, symptoms and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation, Slimy Stools, Scours, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatitis, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU OF the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweenie, Sprains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruising, Corns, Cankers, Scratches Thrush and Corns; also of Mortification, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the heels, legs, and Head.

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WILL TELL YOU OF the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Inflammation, Cramp Colic, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c. &c., and how to manage Convulsion, Bleeding, Trephining, Rowelling, Firing, Rupture, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

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